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SR/2-B-60-11

9 May 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/2

SUBJECT : Operational Meeting - Case Officer  
[ ] and AEKIL0/2

1. On 25 April 1960 Case Officer [ ] received a telephone call from AEKIL0/2 stating that he would be in the Washington, D.C. area on 2 May 1960 and would be available for a meeting at that time. Case Officer subsequently confirmed details for a meeting via a person-to-person call on 29 April. The meeting was held as planned in Room 841 of the Hotel Washington, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., from 1800 to 2100 hours. Purpose of this meeting was to provide Case Officer with further information relating to personalities within Latvia and leads as to potential REDSKIN travellers.

2. Initial discussions concerned materials received from AEKIL0/2.

a. An "errata sheet" was submitted concerning two individuals previously named as members of the government of the Latvian SSR. (Attachment A.) See Attachment A to Operational Report, 6 April 1960.

b. A complete list of membership of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR was furnished. (Attachment B.) AEKIL0/2 discussed the impact of nationalism in Latvia and how it has necessitated the recent shake up of government functionaries. He cited specifically OZOLINS, BISENIEKS, and RUSKULIS as being guilty of the nationalist taint. Admittedly none of this is new, but does confirm certain OI.

c. A list of the membership of the Supreme Soviet of Latvia was submitted. (Attachment C.) This list of some 200 members gives the present responsibility of each individual. AEKIL0/2 stated that only 46% were actual Party members. Nationalism permeates this group as well. Specifically he cited #65-PINKSIS, #72-MUKINS, #103-LAURIS, #133-SAMSONS, #144-KRUMINS, #151-KISIS, #155-PIZANS, #158-VANAGS, #169-DZERVE and #101-HEINE-VAGNERE. The latter in his opinion is in no way connected with the Party and has been coerced into being a member of the body. #123-SKULTE has three brothers, all of whom are believed to be in the New York area. One of these brothers Bruno SKULTE is an organist in the Latvian Church of Brooklyn, New York and a sometime correspondent for LAIKS.

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d. In response to an earlier query regarding espionage activities whereby Subject was directed to look for any information regarding Latvian communists or RIS types, the name of A. BAGUN-BERZINS, 26 Kendal Street, Coburg, Victoria, Australia, Chairman of the Latvian Information Service (Worldwide), was furnished as the most knowledgeable source on Communist activities among Latvians in the Free World. In Canada, Leons OZOLS, a Canadian Police Official, has responsibility for similar information for Canada and possibly for the United States. AEKIL0/2 will confirm the latter fact, if possible, during the course of a visit to Toronto, Canada, 27-29 May 1960.

e. Material on the FRIEDENBURG's case in Australia which involved a Latvian jurist in espionage on behalf of the RIS was supplied. When translated, such material is not expected to add anything of significance to what is already known about this case. (Attachment E.)

f. Material was received regarding Edith BAHLING, a Latvian woman in Germany who was recruited by the RIS and sent there. Subject had occasion to talk with her in 1954. This information for the most part appears to corroborate what was reported by [ ] (Attachment F.)

g. BI was supplied on Adolf's ALBATS. (Attachment G.) See paragraph 7, Operational Report, 6 April 1960.

h. Further information on a lead as to a potential REDSKIN traveller was received (see paragraph 4, Operational Report, 6 April 1960).

Vilis KILPE  
School of Medicine  
660 South Kings Highway  
St. Louis 10, Missouri

The father of this individual who lives in Riga would like to come to the U.S. The individual's age is not so advanced as to make this desire likely at this time. We shall examine the prospects of sending V. KILPE and his mother as travellers next year.

1. The name of the Danish intelligence officer who has been in contact with Imants REITMANIS is <sup>possibly president</sup> HVILID, fnu. (See paragraph 3 d, Operational Report, 6 April 1960.) This individual speaks Latvian, Russian, German, English and French.

j. As result of Subject's visit to Boston, Mass. during past month AEKIL0/2 furnished leads to 13 Latvians in Massachusetts who might be suitable REDSKIN candidates. In addition, the name of one Teodors DREIDMANIS, the father of two daughters who might be candidates, was recommended for a spotter. [ ] is already a

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candidate of Munich Base for travel this year. Subject, however, manifests no awareness of this fact. (Attachment H.) Three other leads as to spotters were supplied, two in Minnesota and one in W. Germany. (Attachment I.)

h. Subject stated that Elza ZEDRANSKA, a Latvian diva from New York will visit Latvia this summer. Age, temperament and previous contacts with this woman are such that desk interest in her is not recommended. She does know HEINE-VAGNERE cited in paragraph 3 above.

i. Several items of information elicited from Subject which are found in Operational Report, 6 April 1960 were rechecked. Namely, the relationship of Subject's wife to first wife of AEMARSE/15, and the names of correspondents inside Latvia. Corrections have been made to this report.

j. Subject was queried again regarding [ ] and the letter he allegedly sent to a BIS officer. Subject believes that letter shown to him by BIS was not from [ ] However, BIS did try to establish contact. (See paragraph 2 c, Operational Report, 6 April 1960.)

k. A pitch on addressees inside Latvia was made. It was pointed out how important their information might be in checking on people. Subject agreed to try to produce names and addresses in his records on friends, relatives, acquaintances and others concerning whom he has knowledge. Case Officer believes that this will take some prying but eventually we may have results.

l. The matter of elderly Latvian people in the States who have recently emigrated and might have information on the Baltic area from the standpoint of long term observance in one community was raised. Subject agreed to look into this matter and provide names and addresses for subsequent interviews.

m. Subject began a discussion on how we proposed to establish contacts within Latvia. He suggested a pattern not too dissimilar from what is envisaged in following up contacts made through REDSKIN program. Subject recommended an initial contact (assessment) and then a letter from the original assessor carried by a second visitor 6 or 7 months later. Over a period of time the contact through subsequent visitors might graduate into placing an agent in place. Also, he suggested that students placed in Baltic universities should be considered. Case Officer listened attentively, but avoided discussions of operational techniques. Subject's thinking seems to imply that he has both initiative and incentive to make a continued contribution for the benefit of the PBPRIME.

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n. Subject related how he had met Ju<sup>s</sup> VIDMONDS at the Soviet Exhibition held in New York in 1959. (This individual was a contact of [ ] and Case Officer [ ] ). His impression was that the VIDMONDS would speak frankly at times, but was too well disciplined to do anything to upset his opportunity to enjoy the benefits of the select in the Soviet system. *Cross sub*

o. Case Officer assigned an alias to Subject who executed the necessary form. Fingerprinting will be accomplished at a subsequent meeting. *Suggest*

p. Subject will be traveling some during the current and following months. He has agreed to obtain more REDSKIN and spotting leads. His itinerary covers Kalamozoo, Michigan, 13-15 May for the Congress of the American Latvian Association; Toronto, Canada, 27-29 May for the Reunion of "Daugavas Vanagi;" and Indianapolis, Indiana, 2-4 July for the Latvian Song Festival.

q. Subject was thanked for his previous contributions and treated to an operational meal.

r. Case Officer will contact Subject for further information o/a 3 June 1960.

[ ]

SR/2/Baltic/Latvia

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ATTACHMENT A

GOVERNMENT OF THE LATVIAN SSR

Sarakstā jāizdara labojumi:

1) Minister without portfolio <sup>is</sup> nav Emilija Veinberga <sup>no</sup> bet gan Alise Vindedze.

<sup>is LSSR ministere. CHAIRMAN OF JUDICIAL COMMITTEE</sup>  
2) E.Veinberga ir LPSR Ministru padomes juridiskās komitejas priekšsēde.

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ATTACHMENT B  
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS DIVISION

23 MAY 1960

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET LATVIAN SSR

J - 530/60

Chairman of the Presidium -- Janis KALNEERZINS

First Deputy                      Karlis OZOLINS

Deputy                              Ernsts AMERIKS

Secretary                          Karlis GAILIS

Members of Presidium:            Eriks BAUMANIS

Nikolajs BISENIEKS

Augusts KIRCHENSTEINS

Vilhelms LAIVINS

Vladislavs RUSKULIS

Andrejs UPITIS

Veronika VANAGA

Janis ZUTIS

Irene ZVIRBULE

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LIST OF DEPUTIES TO SUPREME SOVIET LATVIAN SSR

1. Vilhelms LECIS; Director of Latvian Republic Branch of USSR State Bank
2. Alise VINDEDZE; minister without portfolio, Deputy Chairman of State Planning Commission Latvian SSR
3. Vladimirs CELLERTS; Chairman of Executive Committee, Soviet of Workers' Deputies of Riga City Kirovskiy Rayon
4. Janis ZUTIS; section chief, Institute of History and Material Culture, Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR
5. Valija VOITKEVICA; seamstress at "21. Julijs" Sewing Factory
6. Gustavs VANAGS; head of Department of Organic Chemistry, Riga Polytechnical Institute
7. Eizens BRIEDIS; lathe operator, 12th DPP [?], Riga Construction Trust
8. August KIRCHENSTEINS; director of Microbiology Institute, Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, and Vice President of Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR
9. Voldemars KALPINS; Minister of Culture and Foreign Affairs
10. Fjodors (Fedor) SHINKARENKO; political "commissar"
11. Janis BIRINS; mechanic, "Stars" Plant
12. Velta AVOENIECE; head of teaching department, Riga Secondary School

13. Minna ROLMANE; worker in "1. Maijs" Shoe Factory
14. Roberts VARKALNS; Major General (retired), now deceased  
(October 1959)
15. Rudolfs ISAKS; electric welder, Riga Ship Repair Plant
16. Dzidra SKAUBITE; head of preparatory spinning shop, "Zasulauka  
Manufaktura" Combine
17. Rasma BARDA; chief of reeler shop, Popov Radio Plant
18. Miervaldis APSITIS; First Secretary, Leninskiy Rayon Committee  
of Latvian CP
19. Karlis KAULINS; director, Institute of Party History, Central  
Committee of Latvian CP
20. Sergejs GOLOVKO; political "commissar"
21. Elvira URMANOVICA; presser at "Darba spars" Plant
22. Eriks BAUMANIS; Chairman of Executive Committee, Riga City Soviet  
of Workers' Deputies
23. Anna BROZA; weaver, "Sarkana tekstilniece" Combine
24. Emilija VEINBERGA; Chairman of Juridical Committee, Council of  
Ministers Latvian SSR
25. Emilija SAUKUMA; weaver at "Tekstiliana" Factory
26. Nikita DJOMINS (DEMIN); political "commissar"
27. Janis TRONS; mechanic-fitter, Riga Repair and Mechanical Plant

28. Georgijs GAILE; Chairman of Council of National Economy Latvian SSR
29. Erna DAUGAVIETE; chief engineer, Riga Plant of Medicinal Preparations
30. Eduards AUSVALDS; mechanic in experimental shop, "Kompresors" Plant
31. Peteris SOKOLOVS; Head of Industry and Transport Section, Central Committee of Latvian CP
32. Peteris PLESUMS; Chairman of Party Commission, Central Committee of LCP
33. Karlis SICS; chief of Administration of Invalids' Cooperatives
34. Martins KALNINS; tool mechanic, "Mara" Knitwear Factory
35. Oskars RUDZITIS; mechanic at Riga Plant for Hydrometeorological Instruments
36. Vladislavs AZANS; chairman of Latvian Republic Committee of DOSAAF
37. Anna ABOLA; brigade worker in Kefir Department, Riga Dairy Combine
38. Janis KLAVINS; First Secretary of Riga City Moskovskiy Rayon Committee of Latvian CP
39. Anna KRISJANS; checker in technical control section, "Avangards" Factory
40. Nikolay ALEKSEYEV; director of VEF
41. Milda VERNERE; director of Riga Secondary School No 49
42. Aina MEZINA; shop brigade worker in "Laima" Confectionery Factory
43. Valentina STRAUTINA; weaving instructor, "Parizes komuna" Combine
44. Janis KALNERZINS; Chairman of Presidium, Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR

45. Ieva PALDINA; Minister of Social Security Latvian SSR
46. Zanis CUNKA; mechanic, Riga Railroad Car Plant
47. Vilis LACIS; writer, former Chairman of Council of Ministers  
Latvian SSR
48. Karlis REINIS; worker for servicing automatic machinery, Riga  
"Sarkana Zvaigzne" Plant
49. Irene ZVIRBULE; foreman in radio shop, VEF
50. Aleksandra STRAUJUMS; former First Secretary of Riga City Committee  
of Latvian CP (now replaced by V. Azans, see No 36)
51. Alfreds AMMANIS-BRIEDITIS; chief director of State Academic  
Drama Theater of Latvian SSR
52. Iosif GUSAKOVSKIY; Commander of Baltic Military District, Lt Gen  
Tank Troops
53. Leons IVDRIS; head of loaders' brigade, Riga Maritime Commercial  
Port
54. Zenona OBODOVA; wood polisher, "Latvijas berzs" Factory
55. Ruta STRIKA; wood polisher, Riga "Asociacija" Wood-Processing  
Factory
56. Vilma ELSE; chief physician at Riga Second Polyclinic
57. Peteris DAUGULIS, head of ship assembly brigade, Riga Ship Repair  
Plant
58. Evalds KRIMS; First Secretary of Liepaja City Committee of Latvian  
CP
59. Leons LEUTS; political "commissar"

60. Ansis MANGULIS; political "commissar"
61. Adolfs MIGLINIKS; secretary of Central Committee Latvian CP  
*See CINF No. 77, 1961 - relieved of duties, V. LEJINS replaced him.*
62. Lavize ROZENBERGA; worker in Latvian Cork and Linoleum Plant
63. Janis GRANIS; ship captain of "Bolsheviks" Fishing Kolkhoz
64. Evalds PIKELIS; mechanic, Liepaja Agricultural Machinery Plant
65. Indriķis PINKSIS; former Chairman of Latvian Republic Council of Trade Unions (ousted August 1959)
66. Ludvigs DUNDURS; Chairman of Executive Committee, Liepaja City Soviet of Workers' Deputies
67. Janis PAKALNS; Chairman of Executive Committee, Daugavpils City Soviet of Workers' Deputies
68. Janis VEVERIS; Chairman of Committee of State Security, Council of Ministers Latvian SSR
69. Janis VUCENS; senior engineer, Daugavpils Locomotive Depot
70. Yuriy RUDOMETOV; First Secretary of Daugavpils City Committee of Latvian CP
71. Aleksandrs GORDONS; foreman of boiler shop, Daugavpils Locomotive and Railroad Car Repair Plant
72. Edgars MUKINS; former Deputy Chairman of State Planning Commission Latvian SSR (now ousted)
73. Pavel LITVINOV; Deputy Chairman, Council of National Economy Latvian SSR

74. Hermine PAREIZA; head of winding brigade, Jelgava Flax Spinning Mill
75. Ivan PAVLOVSKIY; First Secretary of Jelgava City Committee of Latvian CP
76. Eduards BASKO; Deputy Chief of Party Organ Section, Central Committee of LCP
77. Fricis HELMANIS; senior foreman of furniture shop, "Ventspils Koks" Factory
78. Mikhail MURAVSKIY; First Secretary of Ventspils City Committee of LCP
79. Nikolajs BISENIEKS; former secretary of Central Committee LCP (now ousted)
80. Valentins PUKSTS; senior engineer, Rezekne Locomotive Depot
81. Ivan TRINKLERS; Deputy Minister of Motor Transport and Highways Latvian SSR
82. Stanislava LEPERE; chairman of Kalinin Kolkhoz, Rezekne Rayon
83. Janis VOSS; First Secretary of Rezekne City Committee of Latvian CP
84. Janis RUSKO; former First Secretary of Abrene Rayon Committee of LCP (Abrene Rayon has now been abolished)
85. Zuzanna KEISA; swineherd at Stalin Kolkhoz, Abrene Rayon
86. Nikolay SALAYEV; First Secretary of Aizpute Rayon Committee of LCP
87. Valdimir NIKOLAYEV; Chairman of "Sarkana zvaigzne" Kolkhoz, Aizpute Rayon
88. Arturs KATLAPS; First Secretary of Aluksne Rayon Committee of LCP



89. Otilija RUBENE; milkmaid at "Lenina cels" Kolkhoz, Aluķeņi Rayon
90. Viktors LIPINS; Public Prosecutor of Latvian SSR
91. Aina SPRINGE; Chairman of "Padomju arajs" Kolkhoz, Auce Rayon  
(now abolished)
92. Vladislavs RUSKULIS; former First Secretary of Latvian Komsomol  
(Now ousted)
93. Herberts VALTERS; deputy chief of Propaganda and Agitation Section,  
Central Committee of LCP
94. Jekabs PUMPURS; brigade leader of farming brigade, Stalin Kolkhoz,  
Baldone Rayon
95. Vladimir STROGONOV; Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers Latvian  
SSR
96. Zofija LEISAVNIECE; milkmaid at Kalinin Kolkhoz, Balvi Rayon
97. Augusts KARLIVANS; First Secretary of Bauska Rayon Committee
98. Antons LURINS; head of Agriculture Section, Central Committee of LCP
99. Ernests KAPKALNS; Chairman of Lenin Kolkhoz, Bauska Rayon
100. Alma ANSTRANGA; milkmaid at Karla Marksa Kolkhoz, Bauska Rayon
101. Zermene HEINE-VAGNERE; soloist at State Academic Theater of Opera  
and Ballet
102. Nina NAMAVIRE; chairman of "Darba karogs" Kolkhoz, Cesis Rayon
103. Voldemars LAURIS; First Secretary of Cesis Rayon Committee of LCP
104. Valija MARTINSONE; milkmaid at "Sarkanais karogs" Kolkhoz, Cesis  
Rayon

105. Andrejs SOLIMS; chairman of Stalin Kolkhoz, Dagda Rayon
106. Login TITOV; First Secretary of Dagda Rayon Committee of LCP
107. Eduards LIBERTS; Minister of Motor Transport and Highways Latvian  
SSR
108. Veneranda PAERZA; senior milkmaid at Kirov Kolkhoz, Daugavpils  
Rayon
109. Aleksandr PETROV; First Secretary of Daugavpils Rayon Committee of  
LCP
110. Ivan YEKIMOV; brigade leader of tractor brigade at "Pobeda" Kolkhoz,  
Daugavpils Rayon
111. Ernsts AMERIKS; Deputy Chairman of Presidium, Supreme Soviet Latvian  
SSR
112. Peteris STRAUMANIS; former First Secretary of Dobeles Rayon Committee  
of LCP, now Secretary of Central Committee of LCP
113. Ilga DATAVA; agronomist at "Dzirkstele" Kolkhoz, Dobeles Rayon
114. Janis KACENS; head of Section for Administrative, Trade and Finance  
Organs of the Central Committee LCP
115. Janis ZVAIGZNE; mechanic at "Alaukste" Kolkhoz, former Ergli Rayon  
(now abolished)
116. Janis JURGENS; Rector of Latvian State University
117. Berta TURKA; Chairman of Executive Committee, Gulbene Rayon Soviet  
of Workers' Deputies
118. Viktorija GRASE; milkmaid at "Taisniba" Kolkhoz, Gulbene Rayon

119. Karlis GAILIS; Secretary of Presidium, Supreme Soviet of Latvian  
SSR
120. Vladimirs DAKSA (Daksha); First Secretary of Ilukste Rayon Committee  
of LCP
121. Anna ZELVE (Zhelve); zootechnician at "Dzintars" Kolkhoz, Jekabpils  
Rayon
122. Aleksandrs KALANS; First Secretary of Jekabpils Rayon Committee of LCP
123. Adolfs SKULTE; department head at Latvian State Conservatory (J.  
Vitola)
124. Velta ELKSNE; milkmaid at "Centiba" Kolkhoz, Jekabpils Rayon
125. Ivan BOGDANOV; First Secretary of Jelgava Rayon Committee of LCP
126. Antons JAKS; agronomist at "Padomju Latvijas 10.gada diena"  
Kolkhoz, Jelgava Rayon
127. Anna ENDRIJAUSKA; milkmaid at "Padomju jaunatnes" Kolkhoz, Jelgava  
Rayon
128. Viktors KRASTINS; administrative office manager of Council of  
Ministers Latvian SSR
129. Valija TOMSONE; milkmaid at "Abava" Kolkhoz, former Kandava Rayon  
(now abolished)
130. Boris PASHKEVICH; former First Secretary of Kandava Rayon Committee  
of LCP
131. Pavels NAGLIS; First Secretary of Karsava Rayon Committee of LCP
132. Aleksejs KANEPE; kolkhoz worker at "Uzvara" Kolkhoz, Karsava Rayon
133. Vilis SAMSONS; Acting Secretary of Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR,  
former Minister of Education

134. Roberts ANKIPANS; First Secretary of Kraslava Rayon Committee of  
LCP
135. Julians BUKO; chairman of "Znamya pobedy" Kolkhoz, Kraslava Rayon
136. Arnolds KALNINS; Deputy Minister of Agriculture Latvian SSR
137. Ivans KRUMINS; Deputy Minister of Trade Latvian SSR
138. Inta LUSE; milkmaid at Lenin Kolkhoz, Krustpils Rayon
139. Ivans ZUJANS (Zuyan); Minister of Internal Affairs Latvian SSR
140. Eda ABINA; swineherd at "Uzvara" Kolkhoz, Kuldiga Kolkhoz
141. Viktors ELUMS; First Secretary of Kuldiga Rayon Committee of LCP
142. Visvaldis VALLIS; Deputy Minister of Agriculture Latvian SSR
143. Fricis SPRUDS; Director of Rucava Sovkhoz
144. Vilis KRUMINS; Minister of Education Latvian SSR
145. Zinaida CAUNANE; chief zootechnician at Limbazi Sovkhoz
146. Aleksey PROKOF'YEV; Chairman of Executive Committee, Limbazi Rayon  
Soviet of Workers' Deputies
147. Ivan VESELOV; Head of Propaganda and Agitation Section, Central  
Committee of Latvian CP
148. Franciska ANCANE; milkmaid at "Brivais zemnieks" Kolkhoz, Līvāni  
Rayon (now abolished)
149. Aleksandr ALEKSANDROV; Minister of Communications Latvian SSR
150. Peteris VIVODS; Chairman of Executive Committee, Ludza Rayon Soviet  
of Workers' Deputies
151. Roberts KISIS; Chairman of Committee for Municipal Economy, Council  
of Ministers Latvian SSR

152. Janis KLESETNIKOVŠ; tractor driver of Toce Sovkhoz
153. Marija GAILITE; milkmaid at "Padomju zvaigzne" Kolkhoz, Madona Rayon
154. Antons JUKUMS; zootechnician at Kutuzov Kolkhoz, former Malta Rayon (now abolished)
155. Pavels PIZANS; former editor of "Cina", now ousted
156. Elvira PURENE; milkmaid at "Lacplesis" Kolkhoz, Ogre Rayon
157. Andrejs UPITS; People's Writer of Latvian SSR
158. Janis VANAGS; Rector of Latvian Academy of Agriculture
159. Biruta JOSTINA; chief veterinarian at Vietalva Sovkhoz
160. Peteris REINHOLDS; former First Secretary of Plavinas Rayon (now abolished) Committee of Latvian CP
161. Fedor MANOYLO; Minister of Finance Latvian SSR
162. Stanislavs CEPLIS; brigade leader of farming brigade at Fr. Engels Kolkhoz, Preiļi Rayon
163. Nikolajs SKABARDIS; Chairman of "Zelta druva" Kolkhoz, former Priekule Rayon (now abolished)
164. Julianna KRONKALNE; senior milkmaid at Malkalne Sovkhoz
165. Antons OZOLINGS; Chairman of Soviet Control Commission, Council of Ministers Latvian SSR
166. Austra EZERINA; milkmaid at "Marupe" Kolkhoz, Riga Rayon
167. Janis LIBERTS; mechanic in machine shop, Balozi Peat Factory
168. Emilija MAGRINA; cowherd at Oskalni Kolkhoz, Riga Rayon
169. Pauls DZERVE; former director of Institute of Economy, Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR; now removed from office

170. Vilhelms LAIVINS; First Secretary of Riga Rayon Committee of LCP
171. Valda PRIEDE; agronomist at Imanta Sudmala Kolkhoz, former Rujiena Rayon (now abolished)
172. Ella ANKUPE; political "commissar"
173. Erika STEEBELE; zootechnician at Agricultural Inspection, Saldus Rayon
174. Peteris VILUMS; First Secretary of Saldus Rayon Committee of LCP
175. Milda OZOLA; zootechnician at "Sidgunda" Kolkhoz, Sigulda Rayon
176. Veronika VANAGA; milkmaid at Rainis Kolkhoz, Sigulda Rayon
177. Zanis GEISLAUS; First Secretary of Sigulda Rayon Committee of LCP
178. Viktors SKRABO; former First Secretary of Skrunda Rayon (now abolished) Committee of LCP
179. Georgiy VEL'MITSKIY; former First Secretary of Smiltene Rayon (now abolished) Committee of LCP
180. Alfreds TETERIS; tractor driver of "Kalnajs" Kolkhoz, Smiltene Rayon (now abolished)
181. Elza KRAUKLE; Chairman of "Bolsheviks" Kolkhoz, former Smiltene Rayon (now abolished)
182. Matiss PLUDONIS; First Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers Latvian SSR
183. Emilija SERBUKA; milkmaid at Kalinin Kolkhoz, Talsi Rayon
184. Kazimirs EISAKS; First Secretary of Talsi Rayon Committee of LCP
185. Peteris BRIEDIS, Chief of Administration of Fishing Kolkhozes and Motorized Fishing Stations

186. Augusts CULITIS; Chairman of State Planning Commission, Council of Ministers Latvian SSR
187. Helena GROSTEINE; swineherd at "Padomju Latvijas 10 gadi" Kolkhoz, Tukums Rayon
188. Maigonis STURIS; First Secretary of Tukums Rayon Committee of LCP
189. Valentine PIHELE; Chairman of Executive Committee, Valka Rayon Soviet of Workers' Deputies
190. Alvine PINZULE; milkmaid at "Cina" Kolkhoz, Valka Rayon
191. Karlis OZOLINS; First Deputy Chairman of Presidium, Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR
192. Milliija PEKE; zootechnician at "Valmieriesi" Kolkhoz, Valmiera Rayon
193. Konstantins ROZNIJEKS; First Secretary of Valmiera Rayon Committee of LCP
194. Aleksandra ROZENBERGA; swineherd at "Cina" Kolkhoz, Ventspils Rayon
195. Aleksey STANISLAVOV; First Secretary of Ventspils Rayon Committee of LCP
196. Ivan SOROKIN; Chairman of Kirov Kolkhoz, Vilani Rayon
197. Nikolay IVANOV; First Secretary of Vilani Rayon Committee of LCP
198. Augusts VOSS; Secretary of Central Committee of Latvian CP
199. Nikolay SALEYEV; Editor of "Sovetskaya Latvija" newspaper
200. Ivan TIKHOMIROV; former First Secretary of Zilupe Rayon (now abolished) Committee of LCP.

The deputies to the Supreme Soviet Latvian SSR were elected in March 1959.

The titles (occupations) mentioned in 1959 have since changed.

22 April 1960.

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FOREIGN DOCUMENTS DIVISION

13 JUN 1960

J-53160

Attachment D

LATVIAN INFORMATION SERVICE (LDI)

The above mentioned Service began to be organized in 1957. Its purpose was to check on Latvians abroad, who might have Communist tendencies. It was decided that the center of this Service would be in Australia, but that it would have associates in every country. To what extent this Service has now been organized is not known.

In 1957, the Service was headed by A. BAGUN-BERZINS; address: 26 Kendal Street

Coburg, Victoria,  
Australia,

The address of the Center was: Mr. A. Miller (cover name)

Box 418 c  
Melbourne, Vic.  
Australia

As far as is known, the associate in Canada (administrative manager in Canada) is:

Leons OZOLS, 35 Kingsmount Park Rd.,  
Toronto 8, Ont., Canada  
Tel. OX 9-8977

I do not know A. Bagun-Berzins personally. He was in the Latvian Legion during World War II and was active in the "Daugavas Vanagi" organization in Australia. I have had some correspondence with him.

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L. Ozols is about 35-40 years old. He works in Toronto in the Canadian Police Service. He has compiled a card file of suspicious Latvians. I do not know how large it is.

Attachment: File on A. A. Fridenbergs, who was at one time involved in maintaining contacts with Communists in Australia.

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H  
Biography of A. A. FRIDENBERGS

(The most important biographic data up to his period as a refugee  
in Denmark.)

Attachment E  
RIF SUSPECTED RLS Activities

Biography HEREWITH

MB-200 MVD

EX: Latvia Employment

occ: lawyer & interpreter

During World War I, A. A. Fridenbergs studied law at the Moscow University, from where he graduated. During the Revolution, he and his parents, together with the Berg and Grosvald families, managed to board a British ship and travel to England from Russia. (The young Grosvald is now Latvian Minister in France; he was an interpreter on the same ship).

When the Latvian delegation arrived in England in 1918 and began to establish diplomatic relations with Great Britain, F. began to work in this delegation as an administrative secretary. When Z. Meierovics returned to Latvia upon the completion of his mission, Fridenbergs returned with him and became his secretary; he was well suited for this job because of his knowledge of languages (in addition to Latvian, he knows Russian, German, French, Latin, Ancient Greek, Hebrew [Yiddish?], Danish, and some English).

In 1919, when Bermont began to attack the Latvian capital, Fr. voluntarily joined the newly formed Latvian military units and acquired the rank of lieutenant. For his combat services in the battle near Iecava, where a school building was being occupied, he was awarded the Military Order of Lācplēsis for his bravery.

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When the theater of war moved to the eastern part of Latvia, Fr. resumed his job at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and did not take part in the battles against Communist troops on the Eastern front. After the conclusion of an armistice with the Soviet Union, Fr. participated in the Border Commission as a secretary; he was in Moscow in 1920. During this conference, there were similar delegations from Estonia and Lithuania in Moscow. While the Lithuanians and Estonians were able to sign the peace treaty and settle border questions much sooner than the Latvian delegation and under better terms, the Latvian group had certain difficulties and disagreements, mostly of a technical nature, which had to be handled by Fr. in his capacity as technical secretary. The negotiations dragged out over a considerable period and the results were not as advantageous as for the other two neighboring countries.

Many people blamed Fr. for this during the Latvian [independence] period and there were some who expressed the opinion that Fr. had collaborated even then with the Communists. However, since there was no proof, all this talk was gradually silenced and was not mentioned any more. While the delegation stayed in Moscow, Fr. moved around in the city fairly freely, visited his former fellow-students, etc., but it is not known how far his contacts became established, or were already established, at that time, and whether such contacts existed at all. It is also not possible to prove that Fr. made any mistakes in his work during the conference, which

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might give some indication that he had been collaborating at that time with the Communists, or that he may have been a fellow-traveler. This circumstance is mentioned here only because it was brought up by several prominent persons from the Latvian period, who were in office at that time or who occupied official positions soon thereafter and had some sort of connection with the above mentioned events.

On the eve of 1923, Fr. shot Captain Beldavs on a street in Riga. The description of the motive for the shooting has two versions. One version is that the motive was jealousy, as Beldavs was associating with Fr.'s wife. The other version is that Beldavs was drunk and called Fridenbergs a Jew at some drinking party; this was followed by Fr.'s immediate reaction, which had a tragic result. According to some people, Beldavs had some basis for his remarks, as Fr.'s mother was said to have been a Jewess. After this incident Fr. immediately managed to escape through Estonia and Finland to Denmark; later on he lived for a short time in Germany. After the announcement of amnesty by the Constituent Assembly for all bearers of the Lācplēsis Military Order who had committed criminal offenses, Fr. returned to Latvia. He was immediately arrested, since his case had not been investigated because of his escape, and the court conducted an investigation. He was sentenced to 5 years of corrective labor, but the sentence was suspended. In court Fr. insisted that the shooting had been accidental and was due to a sudden nervous breakdown, a result of his activities in the war, and that he had committed the act at a moment of extreme tension.

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It is not possible to determine at this time how far the court version corresponds to the truth, since no official materials from the Latvian court archives are available.

The Council of the Lācplēsis Military Order was ~~the~~ formally justified to deprive Fr. of the right to wear the Order, in connection with his sentence for criminal offenses, but there is no definite proof that this was done in Fr.'s case. Some people say that he began to wear the order only as a refugee in Denmark, but that he did not wear it in Latvia (I am speaking of the small identification badge).

Because of his criminal record, Fr. did not have the right to practice as a counselor (barrister) and he was never able to obtain this right; however, he practiced as an ordinary lawyer. Fridenberg's wife was a member of the Senate and it was said that Fr. prepared all the Senate cases for her, which had some relation to her work; however, this information came from one source only and has only secondary significance, as it has not been possible to verify it.

Fr. took over the law practice from his father, A. Fridenbergs, who had to cease practicing after he had been charged with misappropriation of orphans' funds entrusted to him. There is reason to believe that Fr. Jr. was mainly responsible for this matter, as the management of funds and the administration of such matters was entrusted to him; however, his father assumed the blame in order to save his son's career, which was under a cloud anyway because of the sentence for his above mentioned offense.

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When Fr. was divorced from his first wife (the mother of Fr. Jr.), who according to some statements had been a Jewess, he paid her alimony in the form of some real estate property. There were some workshops or something similar on this property. Fr. is said to have insured the property at a high value, then he is said to have willfully set fire to it, whereupon he used the insurance money to finance his business. He is also said to have purchased his first shipping company stock with this money. As a result, Fr.'s stepmother, Fr. Sr.'s second wife, refused to let him visit the family.

Members of the Latvian Senate, judges and other members of the juridical profession always had a very poor opinion of Fr. Jr., as he always had the tendency to use all kinds of shady tricks in defending his cases.

At the time the Communists took over, Fr.'s father according to some statements was still in prison and was serving his sentence for the embezzlement of orphans' funds, but this may not be quite correct, since he received only a 1-year sentence (the embezzled sum was 10,000 lats). The statement that Fr. Sr. had been deported directly from his prison to Siberia during the Communist occupation period may also be mistaken, as several witnesses have stated that they attended the funeral of Fr. Sr. in Riga in 1941. One of these witnesses lives in Adelaide.

Several persons have tried to insist that Fridenbergs was repatriated from Latvia to Germany during the second wave of repatriation, and

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did not return to Latvia after that. This statement appears incorrect, as Fr.'s youngest daughter was born in Riga (according to her birth certificate in 1941 or 1942).

During the Latvian independence period, he spent a total of about 10 years abroad, including the period of his escape after his crime. He lived mainly in Denmark and also in Germany.

In Latvia he was at first fairly active in the Social Democratic Party, but later turned to the Democratic Bloc (after the trial), in which he remained as a member until the parties in Latvia were abolished in 1934.

In March 1936, some police official witnessed a search of Fr.'s office, which was at that time on Kr. Barona iela in Riga, on the second or third floor. During this search typing samples were taken from his typewriters, which later on turned out to be some of those used in preparing Communist propaganda leaflets. However, there was no proof that Fr. was personally involved in the preparation of the leaflet matrices or the leaflets themselves. The blame was placed on one of the office employees, but the latter was acquitted for lack of evidence.

There is no detailed information on Fr.'s activities during the war, which could be based on true testimonies or reliable documents. We are in possession of a document which indicates that Fr. was "head of the Army Interpreter Seminar at the German Interpreters' School in Danzig." This document was signed on 8 January 1945. At that time Danzig was in a state

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of confusion and it is unlikely that schools of that type were still in existence anywhere in Germany, since beginning with December of 1944 almost all enterprises of this nature were abolished and all available personnel <sup>were</sup> was included in army units in order to be able to withstand the impending Russian winter offensive, which started in January 1945.

During the interrogation of the person in whose name the certificate was issued, he mentioned that it had been given during the Danish refugee period as evidence that the bearer had not been a member of the German armed forces. The only fact which is borne out by this circumstance is that Fr. was able to obtain the necessary official stamp and blanks for preparing such a certificate. It is also possible that he was at one time an instructor in the above mentioned school because of his wide knowledge of languages.

It is quite possible that Fr. was in the service of German Army authorities, or that he worked in some office which was closely connected with the German Army Supreme Command, as indicated in the RC materials of interrogation concerning Fr.'s activities; however, there is no proof of this.

In view of certain information on Fr.'s connection with the attempted dissemination of Communist literature during the Latvian independence period, and his leftist leanings for a certain period during the first stage of Latvia's existence, one may admit the possibility that he was induced to work for the Germany Army Information Service by threats and certain guarantees of personal immunity.



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In following the course of Fr.'s life during the Latvian independence period and all the incidents connected with him, which were either based on evidence or merely on certain suspicions, in which case the matter was dropped for lack of evidence, it cannot be ruled out that at one time he had some kind of connections and obligations toward the German Occupation authorities; however, at the same time he tried to find and assure himself of an alibi which would eliminate all suspicion within possible limits and would silence all possible arguments regarding any of his activities on behalf of the German authorities.

According to Petrov's testimony during the RC (transcript), it was mentioned in the Moscow Central File that Fridenbergs had been in the service of the MVD since 1940 and that he was an informer, mainly regarding members of the government who had remained in Latvia after the Soviet occupation. When the German Army invaded Latvian territory, he remained there and later collaborated with the German authorities. The Moscow authorities were also informed that he had been in Denmark and had occasionally met Zilberbergs, the Embassy official stationed in Denmark, who was at that time Second Secretary of the Embassy. Fr. categorically denies this.

The MVD learned of his existence only after a letter from Australia had been intercepted, containing his photograph and an Australian address. It has not been possible to ascertain whether his sister was in Latvia, after the defeat of Germany, or whether she was sent out of Latvia at the

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time of the first deportations. If it could <sup>be</sup> proved that Fr. knew his sister was not in Latvia at the time the letter was mailed, this would mean that the mailing of the letter to Latvia was only a means of establishing contact with the MVD authorities. Circumstances are known which lead one to believe that most letters from abroad to the USSR are carefully censored and many photographs have disappeared from their envelopes in this way. It is a fact that Fr. himself cautioned the Latvians in Melbourne many times about sending photographs to the Soviet Union. He gives no definite explanation as to what had prompted him to do so.

FRIDENBERG'S ACTIVITIES IN DENMARK

Shortly before the German capitulation, Fr. arrived in Denmark and established good contacts with the Latvians in Denmark within a relatively short time. He became fairly active in Latvian refugee circles, helping both ex-soldiers and civilians to handle matters involving the Danish authorities, since he was one of the few in that region who spoke Danish fluently. On many occasions he saved former Legion members out of unpleasant situations and helped them to gain admission to Latvian camps, which was connected with quite a bit of risk. At one time he also knew about the anticipated extradition of Latvian military men from Sweden and took part in an undertaking as a result of which it would have been possible for all or most of the Latvian soldiers to leave Sweden illegally and to settle down temporarily in Denmark with forged documents, before being sent on to Latvian refugee camps in Germany. However, this undertaking failed

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for some mysterious reason, and when Fr. was asked about it later he always avoided a direct answer. On one occasion he hinted that there was one prominent Latvian in Denmark, with whom he was not on very good terms at that time.

In reviewing the available materials on Fr.'s activities in Denmark, one may say briefly that he did much to help the Latvian refugees in Denmark and enjoyed a great deal of popularity and confidence among the refugees. It is not possible to say to what extent he used his popularity for selfish purposes. However, it can definitely be concluded from observations and statements made by Latvians in Denmark that in conducting his social work he was not free from certain personal weaknesses and tried to suppress all those whose views were in some way opposed to his, sometimes even going so far as to denounce them to the Danish authorities. Most of the time, while in Denmark, Fr. used methods which may be described as "The end justifies the means."

If Fr. was involved in some work for a Soviet information collection service, he must have had some assignments other than checking upon local refugees, and not just assignments of a general nature. During the war the Germans had completely crushed the Communist Party in Denmark, and most of its leaders had fled to Sweden. The regular Soviet espionage apparatus in Denmark had suffered severely. In the summer of 1945 the Soviet Embassy in Denmark was reopened, and it resumed its activities and reactivated its informer network. However, in 1945-1946 its assignments were still being

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carried out very inadequately and frequent personnel changes in the Embassy did nothing to help the situation. A certain degree of success could be felt only about 1947. In connection with the gradual restoration of the agent network, all espionage activities were conducted mainly from Stockholm and from Brandenburg, which were the two centers for collecting information on events in Denmark and at the same time refugee administration offices for inmates of camps in Denmark. The principal repatriation headquarters was also located in Brandenburg, where all those refugees were sent who had expressed the wish to return to Soviet-occupied countries. Only in 1948 the Copenhagen Embassy took over the work of the Brandenburg repatriation headquarters in Denmark and subsequent refugee transports were sent from Denmark directly to the occupied Baltic States.

We know of six persons among Latvian refugees in Denmark who were recruited by the Communists; among them was one clergyman. They were all apprehended and exposed as agents of the Soviet Union. Fr. had contacts with some of them, although it was impossible to determine how close and of what nature these contacts were. These persons were never encountered in Fr.'s apartment or in the same camp where he was staying, and their meetings may just as well have been accidental.

All the Communist agent activities at that time were directed against Baltic nationals in Denmark to induce them, by any means available, to return to their homeland. With their continuous agitation and intimidation methods they succeeded in giving the refugees a feeling of constant

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insecurity and in this way encouraged repatriation. This explains the fairly large number of repatriates from Denmark -- by 1948 about 6 percent of all the Latvians in Denmark had been repatriated, and by 1960, the number of repatriates had reached about 8 percent of the original number of refugees (about 2,500 Latvians). This high percentage was increased furthermore by the attitude of the Latvian refugee organizations themselves, and Fr. even declared at one of the meetings that there was no moral obligation to talk anyone out of repatriating, as no one could assume any responsibility for the Latvian refugees in Denmark because of the unstable political situation and the Danish attitude toward the refugees. Fr.'s negative attitude toward the desire of many Latvians to learn the Danish language was also rather strange and caused a great deal of talk among Latvian refugees. However, his explanation that this would only promote the assimilation of Latvians and with it the disintegration of the Latvian nation, at a time when it was necessary to preserve all available living resources for the decisive moment, silenced any further suspicion.

Fr. personally tried as much as possible, during his sojourn in Denmark, to renew all his former contacts with the Danes. The shares he had in his possession allowed him to live fairly well, as compared with the remaining Baltic refugees, since the income from his shares (a representative of the firm operated in Copenhagen all the time) amounted to an average Danish employee's salary, without any additional types of income. He traveled a great deal in Denmark as a lecturer in behalf of the Esperanto Society. It is easy to imagine that he had many opportunities,

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while outside the camp, for meetings with different persons, which would otherwise have been impossible under ordinary living conditions in the camp.

The collection of information by the Soviet Union was pretty much restricted to matters concerning Baltic refugees directly. These matters may be listed under the following headings:

- 1) Collection of information on the numerical composition of the Baltic contingent in Denmark, including names, changes of address, living conditions, and employment;
- 2) Collection of information on individual persons, their political activities, military record, and current activities;
- 3) Finding possible means to further repatriation by indirect methods, to obstruct emigration to other countries, and to disparage local living conditions (feeling of insecurity etc.);
- 4) Direct promotion of repatriation by spreading false information about conditions in the Baltic States, etc.;
- 5) Collection of information on organizations;
- 6) Tracing and obstructing any anti-Communist activities;
- 7) Obstructing and paralyzing the activities of Baltic refugee representatives and organizations;
- 8) Finding contacts for the establishment of a network.

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At the beginning, the refugee welfare organizations in Denmark, as well as the refugee administrative organs, were completely in the hands of the Communists, and they supplied the first lists of Baltic refugees to the Soviet Embassy. In 1947, large batches of propaganda literature were sent to the camp offices for distribution, but later on there were repeated incidents of this literature being burned in public. One began to make use of the lists, which were incomplete and faulty, since there had been some changes in them. About the same time a special column appeared in the newspaper "Cina", devoted to the Latvians in Denmark; it contained information about the past lives and activities of individual persons, which was fairly inaccurate. Persons who were designated as fellow-travelers of the Germans had been interned in concentration camps because of the fact that they had held fairly high and responsible positions during the Soviet Army's first occupation period. One of these persons is now living in the vicinity of London and has on many occasions made no attempt to conceal his past. It is quite possible that in most cases the information obtained was accurate, but it was purposely distorted in the press to increase the confusion.

At one time Fr.'s friends repeatedly stirred up a panic among the refugees, but it was not possible to prove in any particular case that Fr. had instigated the panic. It is also not possible to prove directly that Fr. had persuaded anyone to return to Latvia, with the exception of the above mentioned case. However, he was always friendly toward the returnees and tried to divert any attempts to talk

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people out of leaving, saying that this was a restriction of personal freedom and an undemocratic attitude.

Fridenberg's departure from Denmark was very sudden and all circumstances indicate that he had been preparing to leave for quite a long time, but he did it suddenly. According to some former members of the resistance movement, things got too hot for Fr. in Denmark, and he was forced to leave without telling anyone about his plans and without mentioning his new place of residence. However, it is not possible to supply absolute proof concerning the reasons for his departure.

In Germany Fr. remained for a relatively short period and the only reliable information on this period comes from RC materials, which are based mostly on his own testimonies and statements.

#### The Most Important Stages of Activity in Australia

For a certain period, Fr. occupied leading positions in the Latvian Society in Melbourne and was a member of its Board. For quite a while he gave lectures to members of the Esperanto Club (Australians) in Melbourne. As far as is known, books and periodicals on the Esperanto language and technique began to appear at that time from places which were then in the Soviet sphere of influence, as well as an Esperanto periodical from Czechoslovakia, printed on Soviet-manufactured paper. We do not know what connection there is between these facts and Fr.'s appearance and lectures in the club; it is merely mentioned as a fact that these incidents coincide in about the same period and therefore it is possible there was some connection between them.

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Up to the time he was summoned for an RC interrogation Fr. had a fairly lively correspondence with Denmark (various individuals and a shipping firm, of which he was a shareholder). With regard to this correspondence, information has been received that the shipping company, as mentioned in the RC transcript, is engaged mostly in supplying provisions for ships entering the Copenhagen port, or ports in England where this firm has supply centers; and that it supplies almost all of the provisions for USSR ships entering these ports. Shortly before he was summoned to the Melbourne meetings of RC, when nothing yet was known publicly about Petrov's defection, Fr. had sent Minister K. Zarins in London a request for permission to move to Denmark and take over the duties of Latvian <sup>consular</sup> ~~consular~~ representative in that country. By way of remuneration, he requested payment of part of his travel expenses. We do not know what the reply of the Latvian Minister in London was in this matter. In addition to the real estate property, mentioned in the RC materials, Fr. also owned at that time real estate at 20 Sydney St., Collingwood. As far as we know, this property was not mentioned anywhere in the RC materials.

At one time Fr. claimed that his wife had a black pearl in her possession, which he sold for 900 pounds and thereby obtained the money for purchasing a house at 2 Harmsworth St., Collinwood. There are no details on how he acquired the other property. It is only known that the purchase was made shortly after Fr. had visited a ship from Denmark in the port of Melbourne. The visit on the ship took about 4 hours. (The time of the visit was either 1952 or early in 1953).

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Not only here in Australia, but all through his life, Fr. was extremely reserved toward members of his family and did not like to talk much about his business. The only one with whom he discussed a few things occasionally is his daughter Selga Fr., but even that was fairly seldom.

There are attached hereto copies of reports on Fr.'s activities in Australia, which were not mentioned in the RC transcript.

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INFORMATION SHEET No 10/ME

2/SA

SOURCE: Morics,  
Rozitis

Date: January 1955

Esperanto Club:

Morics stated that the address of the Esperanto Club is George Pde., in the Henry George club rooms. Meetings are held every Wednesday at 6:30 p.m.

O. Rozitis reported: In passing through Sydney before the Culture Days he was shown a newspaper with an advertisement stating that A. Fridenbergs, a visiting lecturer, was going to speak on Esperanto.

Conclusion: One should keep an eye on this society. It seems the most suitable person would be Morics, as he used to handle Esperanto matters in Latvia and he has been checked from a security standpoint. One should try to find out when and in what paper the advertisement appeared and get a newspaper clipping, since Fr. himself claims that while he has not withdrawn from the above mentioned society, he will not make any public appearances in it until such time as his name is cleared of "slander and denigration."

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INFORMATION SHEET No 12/ME

3/SA

SOURCE: Mervin

Date: 10 March 1955

Fridenberg's house at 2 Harmsworth Street, Collingwood, was purchased by OLLJNYK, Mychizlo, an assistant storeman by occupation (place of employment not known), residing at 31 Moor Street, Fitzroy.

The above mentioned individual is apparently preparing to establish a Boarding House in this building. For this purpose he has bought furniture which has been placed in the house.

Conclusion: For the time being this information is just for the record. One might try eventually to become acquainted with O. and obtain more detailed information regarding the terms of sale, his manner of meeting F., etc. Perhaps O. worked at one time at the RMI.  
would be  
In that case he/personally known to Merv.

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SOURCE: Mentors

Date: 27 May 1955

Mentors recommends the Latvian national, Rubulis, as a reliable and well informed source concerning the events in Denmark (Fridenbergs, Grosbachs, etc.)

Rubulis is the brother of the former minister, Vladislav Rubulis. He was the owner of the ISTRA Chemical Plant in Riga.

Shortly before the capitulation his daughter was employed in the Labor Service, caring for the wounded in Denmark. R. went to Denmark and remained there, as the war had ended in the meantime and he was unable to return to Germany to his wife, who lived in Oldenburg.

In Denmark R. was employed by some Swedish chemical firm. He met frequently with people in the Latvian society and in general is very active socially. Later R. moved from Denmark to Sweden, where he continued to work for the same firm.

As far as is known, Rubulis is now in Canada and is on the board of some central Latvian organization. It is not known which one, but it is certain that he is once more active in social affairs.

Conclusion: One should try to determine through Canadian contacts whether Rubulis is actually in Canada. If so, (either through a contact or by letter) get in touch with him and try to obtain as many details as possible regarding Fridenbergs and Grosbachs, and in the case of the latter, information not only about his work in Denmark but also in Sweden.

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Since Rubulis is Catholic, one need not worry about the possibility of his having been in G.'s parish, in which case he might be morally influenced not to express himself freely.

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SOURCE: O. R.

Date: January 1956

Subject: A. Fridenbergs.

At the end of last year, the above mentioned source visited Sydney and had a conversation there with Col. Kripens. During this talk they mentioned A. Fridenbergs, among other things. The colonel expressed the following opinion on the subject:

As is known, F. was technical secretary of the Latvian Peace Conference in Moscow in 1920. During this conference, representatives of Lithuania and Estonia were also present in Moscow. While the Lithuanians and Estonians were able to conclude the official peace treaty much sooner and on much better terms (with regard to reparations), the Latvian group was having certain difficulties all the time, mostly of a technical nature, which caused the negotiations to drag on, and the terms resulting from these negotiations were not as advantageous as those offered to our neighboring countries.

K. expressed the opinion that even at that time F. was an undercover Communist agent, who used his position as technical secretary of the conference to prolong the negotiations, or in other words, that F. was acting even at that time in the interests of the Soviet Union.

Conclusion: Of course, this matter cannot be proved and any speculation as to what may have happened at that time appears fairly doubtful. However, it is significant that, according to other sources

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(Marius), F. had never been on the eastern Latvian front during the war of liberation, i.e. he had not fought against the Bolsheviki; after the fighting against Bermont, he had secured a position <sup>as secretary</sup> of Foreign Minister Meierovics.

Question:

Could there be some kind of a connection here with Munters? Was Munters a "liberator" (it seems he was) and when did Munters' career in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs begin? Did Fridenbergs have any contacts with Munters?

Question 2:

It is worth mentioning this matter in connection with a summary of Fridenberg's case to friends and others?

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Subject: Accusation Regarding Bribery of Petrov.

SOURCE: Boss.

At the time of R.C., some security officer visited the above and began to question him regarding the Student Fraternity Group existing in Melbourne.

The security officer had some file containing a handwritten document, which Boss was unable to read, but to which the officer referred from time to time.

Boss was questioned about the essential points concerning the Fraternity Group, its activities, aims, etc. In the course of the interview, the officer seemed to become tangled up in his questions and said that the letter regarding this organization has been sent by the minister and head of the Latvian Evangelical-Lutheran<sup>a</sup> Parish (at that time it was F.) The letter stated that the Fraternity Group was an extremely rightist wing whose members were religious fanatics, and that it had collected a large amount of money which had been given to Petrov on condition that he incriminate F.

During the interrogation it was obvious that the officer himself did not believe these allegations and, after being given the information in the interview, he stated that the accusation must have been a misunderstanding; as far as B. could see, the officer felt embarrassed that Security had reacted at all to this letter.

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Conclusion: Attempts have been made to whitewash F. by any means possible even resorting to such absurd measures as the completely fantastic accusation against the Fraternity Group. As far as Mervin knows, the majority of this group are not members of G.'s parish, even though some of them are (for example Garsa).

One should ascertain if any other Latvians have been questioned in this connection. The recommended contact for this purpose is the present chairman of the Fraternity Group, P. Ozolins.

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INFORMATION SHEET No. 48/ME

7/SA

Subject: Biography of Fridenbergs.

SOURCE: Boss.

During World War I, Fridenbergs studied law at the Moscow University, from which he graduated. At the time of the Revolution, the family of Fridenbergs Sr., together with other Latvians, managed to board a British ship and leave for England from Russia. Among other passengers, Arved<sup>s</sup> Berge, and Grosvalds, were on board the same ship. The young Grosvalds (the present Latvian Minister in France) was an interpreter on the ship.

When the Latvian delegation headed by Meierovics arrived in England in 1918, F. began to work in it as an administrative secretary (technical secretary). In general, F. is<sup>a</sup>/very intelligent man; he is fluent in Latvian, Russian, German, French, Latin, ancient Greek, ancient Hebrew, Yiddish, and also knows some English and Danish.

Later F. returned to Latvia, where he was secretary to Z. Meierovics. In 1919 he voluntarily joined the army to fight against Bermont. He was awarded the Lacplešis Order for bravery in a battle near Iecava, where he took part in the capture of a school building.

Subsequently, F. returned to his work in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and went to Moscow as secretary of the Latvian peace delegation. According to Col. Kripenis, his presence there also explained the circumstances why the Latvians were delayed so long in Moscow and were unable to conclude a peace treaty on the same advantageous terms as the Lithuanians and Estonians.

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On the eve of 1923, F. shot Capt. Beldavs in Riga. According to his own version, it was a tragedy of jealousy, as B. had been associating with F.'s wife. Another version is that they were both drunk and that B. had called F. a Jew (according to some statements, F.'s mother was Jewish). F. escaped from Latvia through Estonia to Finland. He remained for some time in Denmark and Germany.

When the Constituent Assembly declared amnesty for all bearers of the Lacplesis Order, who had committed criminal offenses, F. returned to Latvia. He was arrested and received a nominal sentence, but since the time spent under arrest was considered as part of the sentence he had to serve practically no time at all. According to one version, his Lacplesis Order was taken away from him, but another version states that it was given back to him. A third version claims that he did not start wearing the order again until he came to Melbourne. As a result of his criminal offense, F. was never able to obtain the degree of "counselor" and was only an ordinary lawyer. His wife was a Senate member, and it was said that F. prepared all the Senate cases for her.

When F. Sr. was divorced <sup>in Latvia</sup> from his first wife (A. F.'s mother -- a Jewess), he turned over to her some real estate property, apparently some workshops or something similar. It is said that F. insured this property at a high price, but that he later wilfully set fire to it and used the insurance money to finance his business. It is said that

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even his shares in the shipping company were bought with this money. As a result, F.'s stepmother, the second wife of F. Sr., refused to let him visit the family. These are rumors and it is not known whether they are based on facts.

Just when F. began to have dealings with the Communists is not known. (Theoretically it is possible that this happened already in Moscow during the time of his studies.)

Members of the Latvian Senate, judges and other members of the juridical profession always had a very low opinion of F., as he had a tendency to use all kinds of shady tricks in defending his cases.

Shortly before the arrival of the Communists F. Sr., who had been entrusted with orphans' funds in the amount of 10,000 Lats, had turned this money over to A. F., who then invested it in some shady deals and disappeared. As a result, F. Sr. was sentenced to 1 year in prison, and he was probably still in prison when the Communists took over. He was probably deported to Siberia straight from prison.

Conclusion: Analyze and evaluate together with all other materials on F.

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INFORMATION SHEET No 17/MA

8/SA

Christian Jensen Shipping Company

Addresses: Chr IX's Gade 10, Copenhagen, Denmark (1939/40).

Post office Box 318, Riga, Latvia (1939/40).

Ships:

1. SS Borgo<sup>"</sup>
2. SS Fano<sup>"</sup>
3. SS Dago<sup>"</sup>
4. SS Vizma

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This group operated as a separate shipping company with agencies under this name in Copenhagen, Aalborg, Hull, Riga, Liepaja and Ventspils.

Joint (corporate) firms, which are included in the above company:

- I. Chr. & P. Jensen, Aalborg, Denmark, administers the SS Bussard, and is under the organizational jurisdiction of the above mentioned firm. This firm does not have its own representatives on Latvian territory, but operates through the above mentioned firms, or the firm mentioned below under II.
- II. Jensen Dorte, Aktieselskabet, Islands Brygge 22, Copenhagen, Denmark. In Latvia it was called Kaupo Shipping Company, Riga. Administers the SS Kaupo.

All the above mentioned companies together own several other ships, which are not listed here, since it was not possible to determine their actual owners. All these ships are 1,000 gross weight, or more.

M. Kalnins, who was the manager and co-owner of the Kaupo Shipping Company, also owned an interest in the Krivs Shipping Company and the Latvian Steamship Co., both of which he managed; the former administered the SS Krivs and the latter the SS Auseklis.

The above M. Kalnins should not be confused with the J. Kalnins & Co. Steamship Co., which administered the SS Katvaldis and which had a representative in Hull -- Shipping Agents D. Thomson & Co. There was also in Latvia a shipping company managed by A. Kalnins, with representatives abroad, which operated three ships: Arethusa, Astra and Gaida. This was called

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the United Shipping Company (joint stock company), and maintained contacts mainly with Baltic ports. The same firm (United Shipping Co.) later acquired the SS Kaugars and, for purposes of administering this ship, operated under the name of Tv. Kaugars Shipping Company.

From the above it may be concluded that the Christian Jensen Shipping Company, or the companies over which it had some direct or indirect control in 1939/40, owned the following ships: (larger than 1,000 register tons gross weight)

1. SS Borgö registered in Denmark
2. SS Fanö " " "
3. SS Bussard " " "
4. SS Vizma " " Latvia
5. SS Kaupo " " "
6. SS Krivs " " "
7. SS Auseklis " " "
8. SS Dagō " " Denmark.

The order issued during the Russian occupation period regarding the return of ships to their home ports (ports of origin) does not apply to ships not registered on Latvian territory. As far as is known, Vizma, Krivs and Kaupo did not comply with this order and did not return to Latvia after the Communist occupation. The Kaupo was under German control for some time during World War II, as it was captured and taken to the port of Luebeck, and from there it operated under a different name in the Baltic Sea, as part of the German merchant marine. It is not known what administrative steps were taken to get this ship back. It is also not known under what name the ship operated during the war. The remaining ships, which did not follow instructions to return home, have also for the greater



part been renamed and operated during the war either under the British flag or under the flag of some neutral country. The only known ship, which was captured in German territorial waters at the beginning of the war, while sailing with a Latvian crew, was the one mentioned above. There is no further information about the other ships, since the change in names, sometimes several times for one ship, has made an investigation very difficult.

It has been determined that Fridenbergs Sr. and Fridenbergs Jr. both owned shares in the Christian Jensen ships.

INFORMATION SHEET No 18/MA.

Melbourne, 31 December 1957

9/SA.

Interrogation and Conclusions in the Case of the Jensen firm's Cipher Clerk.  
Shipping and Stevedoring Co. \_\_\_\_\_ and Jensen.

(It is not possible to determine the first name at this time)

The firm was originally founded before World War I in Petersburg (now Leningrad), mainly with Danish capital and partly with local capital.

Shortly before World War I, the main branch office was transferred to Copenhagen and branches were opened in Riga, Liepaja and, as far as it known, in some port of England (it is not known which one). During the Revolution, when the Leningrad branch office was nationalized, only the branches in Copenhagen and England continued to operate, until such time as the Riga branch office was reopened. Some of the company's ships sailed

for some time under the flag of independent Latvia, but shortly before the Russian invasion of Latvian territory, most of the ships (if I am not mistaken, four of them; one remained in Latvian territorial waters at the time the Russians entered the Liepaja harbor) were transferred to Danish ports and continued to operate under the Danish flag from Denmark during the whole war, and after the occupation of Denmark from the British Isles.

As far as is known, the firm maintained business contacts with its former branch office in Leningrad even after the latter's nationalization, as a part of the former personnel had remained in their jobs; however, it is hard to say to what extent these contacts were personal, and to what extent official. About 1920, the firm's archives contained no information to the effect that there had been any contacts with the former branch office in Leningrad after this period.

In addition to Fridenberg: Sr. and Jr., about 5 other Latvians had invested their money in the firm. The above mentioned woman, who is still a share holder at this time together with Fr., lives in Denmark; her name is Abele. She has <sup>not</sup> taken any part in politics and has mostly kept apart from the rest of the Latvian society, both in Latvia and in Denmark.

Upon leaving Denmark for Germany, Fr. had some difficulties with the shares of Fr. Sr., since the company had insisted on receiving some definite documentary evidence before the shares could be transferred to the name of Fr. Jr. In Australia Fr. renewed his efforts to obtain these

documents; the only place from where they could be obtained was Latvia.

It seems likely that Fr. began the search for these documents, while still in Denmark, through all possible government offices, and that he came in contact in this way with representatives of the USSR Embassy in Denmark.

According to one version, which appears fairly credible, Fr. was given to understand by the USSR Embassy that in return for certain services he would be able to receive his father's death certificate. Since Fr. was by nature nationally inclined, or may have adopted such a national attitude at that time, he could not suddenly adjust himself to these demands; this explains his sudden withdrawal from the Latvian society in Denmark (September 1946). The total of unpaid dividends due Fr.'s father amounted to several thousand pounds sterling for the time of the war and the postwar period. It appears that this was too great a temptation for Fr. to turn down, considering his materialistic nature; and <sup>the</sup> temptation was too great for him to refuse to cooperate with the USSR authorities who had promised to obtain his father's death certificate in return for certain services. In Australia Fr. continued for a while to look for some roundabout way to obtain this certificate, but since he was unable to secure it through his acquaintances, he was forced to get in touch with the USSR authorities. Fr. would never have become involved in this affair for just a few pounds, as is evident from the RC materials, for since he has a calculating mind he was well aware of all the consequences which would result from his undertaking and carrying out such assignments.

A careful study of RC materials shows that he tried to give as little [information] as possible in order to get what he wanted, i.e. obtain the death certificate; however, this does not change the fact that he had become involved in the espionage apparatus.

Another indication that the payment offered for his services was his father's death certificate, which would automatically enable him to receive all the dividends and rights to his father's shares, was the fact that Fr. received a letter directly from Latvia, containing his father's death certificate, without any accompanying statement or explanation. This death certificate was immediately sent to Denmark. This probably occurred during the period between the first and the next to the last meeting with Petrov. When Petrov introduced Fr. to Platkajs, the death certificate was already in Denmark and had been approved by the local authorities, so that there were no further obstacles in the inheritance matter. Thus Fr. had obtained what he wanted and Petrov, or Platkajs, had lost their importance for Fr.

According to Petrov's testimony at the time of RC, concerning Fr.'s failure to appear at a meeting with him, this would have been easily understandable, since otherwise -- from what we know of the organization and working principles of the USSR information service, this would have been interpreted as a breach of discipline and would have had unfavorable consequences for Fr., and he could not have afforded that.

The fact that Petrov knows nothing about any larger payment in Fr.'s case is not too hard to explain. The agreement about the payment had already been made in Denmark and therefore P. may not have been informed for the simple reason that it was not important for him to know about it. According to P.'s statements, Fr. was willing to work and was interested in supporting the interests of the USSR. His reports satisfied Moscow headquarters, while they kept in mind that in the event Fr. should weaken in his efforts, P. should remind him of the Danish agreement; however, to keep P. from anticipating events and from giving too many promises, he was for the time being not told anything about it. After seeing that Fr. had become involved in their network and that he might possibly be retained at this time and forced to work by threats, they simply sent Fr. his father's death certificate from Latvia, hoping in this way to encourage him to greater activity.

<sup>was</sup> Why/Petrov not informed of the incident? First of all, the mailing was done by some other section which handled the preparation of documents and acted by orders from headquarters. The period of time may have been too short for the information to reach Petrov through regular channels. On the other hand, Petrov may not have been informed since his forthcoming recall from Australia was already known, Platka's gradually took over Petrov's network, a new resident was being trained in Moscow for his new duties in Australia, and he could be informed during his training period of what had happened. His duties may have

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been made to include the above mentioned information in Fr.'s case for purposes of collaboration.

During the RC, Fr. knew that Petrov was not aware of the [above mentioned] circumstance, that Platkajis had not said anything about it in his talk with Petrov, and that he had not been asked anything about it during the interrogation; therefore, quite naturally, in order to reduce his guilt in connection with the USSR information service as much as possible, he did not mention anything about the incident. The USSR authorities had no material loss as a result of this transaction with the death certificate, since they actually paid Fr. with his own money, hoping to make him more active. In this way they had a certain control over Fr., as they could always keep him under their influence to some extent by threatening that his transaction with the death certificate could "accidentally" become known, if he should weaken in his work.

Taking into consideration Fr.'s abilities to figure out various machinations for acquiring and retaining material profits, as seen from the earlier known incidents in his biography, these conclusions should be given serious consideration.

The collection of material and comparison of information on this subject is still being continued.

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Attachment F

Edite BALINA (Edith Balin)

A Baltic German (father Latvian, mother German). Arrived in West Germany in November 1954. Took up residence (arrived together with her mother from Latvia) with her brother in Augsburg. Had contacts with many Latvians and liked to talk about her life in occupied Latvia. It turned out later that she had been trained in Latvia as a Communist agent. She was arrested, and as far as I remember, served a prison sentence in Munich. Subsequently she was released and kept under surveillance by German security offices.

More detailed information on this person may be obtained from:

- 1) Juris KLAUSTINS, 1810 N. 48th Street, Milwaukee 8, Wis.
- 2) Zanis BUTKUS, residing in the same house as Klaustins, on the 1st floor.

Both of the above mentioned individuals were friends of E. B.'s brother, and met her several times after she arrived from Latvia.

Juris KLAUSTINS

Comes from a well-known Latvian family. His father (died during the Latvian independence <sup>deu</sup> period) was a minister in the government; his mother, Elza Klaustina (lives with her son Juris; she is 75 years old) was a very well-known social and public worker in Latvia.

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Juris K. is about 40 years old; his wife's name is Gaida. There are two daughters in the family -- Ieva, about 16 years old, and Anna, about 10 years old.

Juris K. is personally well known [to me]. During World War II he served in the Latvian Legion (transport regiment). During the Russian Occupation period he was active in the anti-Communist underground movement (1940/41). Completely reliable.

Another brother, Janis, also lives in Milwaukee with his family (wife and probably 2 sons).

## Zanis BUTKUS

About 52 years old; an outstanding soldier in the Latvian Legion, was awarded the German Knight's Cross. In the Legion he was promoted from corporal to captain. Very courageous and enterprising. He was wounded about 9 times during the war.

Has been married twice. His first wife and children were deported to Siberia in 1941. He was married a second time in Germany. There are now two small daughters in the family. He is an outspoken Latvian patriot and completely reliable. -

10201  
I met Edite Balina once, probably at the end of 1954. Her account of conditions in Latvia was written down. The written report is not available at this time.

Enclosure: E.B.'s information on the Communist agent school in Keipene, Latvia.



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Communist Agent School near Keipene, Latvia

Source: E.B., who was trained in this school for one year, to work as an agent in West Germany.

Location: see map (1:75,000)

Situation Plan of School: see sketch (drawn approximately)

Duration of Training: apparently one year.

Subjects: Handling of explosives,  
Operation of radio transmitters and receivers,  
Automobile driving,  
Coding,  
Handling of people, or human relations [?]  
collection of information etc.  
Establishing contacts with other agents,  
Other espionage skills.

Every trained agent has a cover name. During the training period the trainees do not know one another. They do not meet at all, since each one is trained individually.

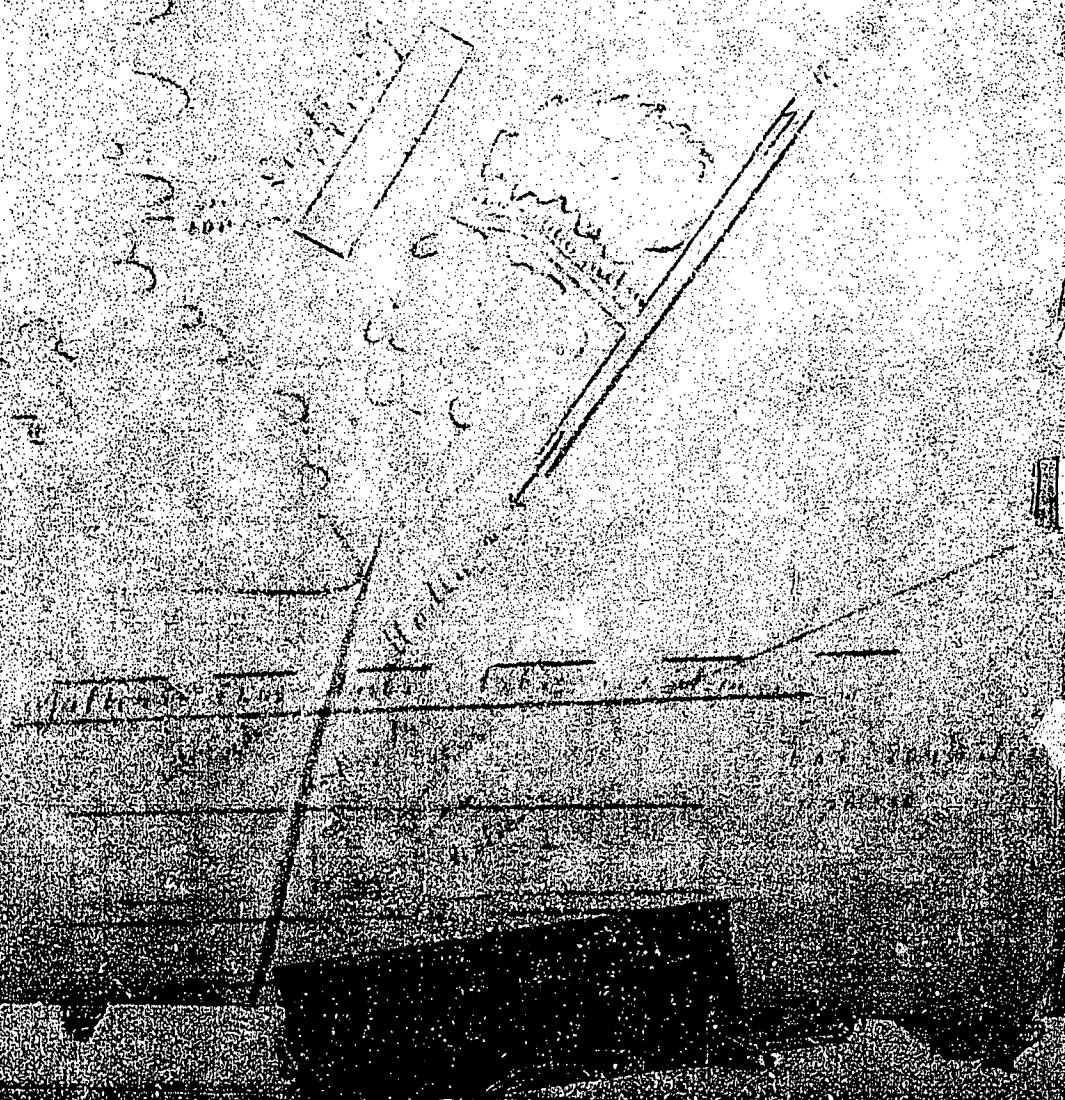
E. B. did not live at the school, but was driven by car from her place of residence (Cesis) to Keipene (at night), and back home.

According to E.B.'s statements, everyone allowed to go to West Germany is trained as an agent.

E.B. got caught, and was arrested; she has now been released, but one may assume that she is under surveillance by the German political police.

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She is supposed to have been given four assignments, three of which she was able to, or had time to, carry out.

According to information received, the Latvian Communist spy center is located in Dresden, with branches in Berlin and Leipzig.

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24 April 1955.

Situation Plan of Agent School near Keipene (Sketch)

Buildings at top -- One-story buildings

Below that -- Family homes (apartments)

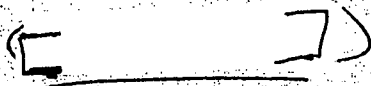
In center -- Two-story building

At bottom of page -- Arrangement of work room in main building

(The building has central heating)

Other notations show arrangement of furniture and location of stairs to second floor.

2R  
Adolfs ALBATS



Attachment G  
Biographic info. re  
association with A.A. Fridansburg,  
suspected KIS Agent

He came to West Germany from the Soviet Union, as far as I remember, in the winter of 1955 (fall of 1955, or early spring of 1956).

I met him once at FRIEDLAND (German prisoner release camp) and another time in August 1956. I did not ask him any questions. Later I heard that A.A. was supposed to have been trained in the Soviet Union for espionage

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activities in the West. How much truth there is in this [rumor], I do not know. When we met the first-time at Friedland, he gave me greetings from someone who had been active in the underground movement during the Russian Occupation period (1940/41), i.e. Racenis, who worked in Latvia as an engineer. I did not know R. very well, but I heard that he was active in some anti-Communist group. A.A. was supposed to have met R. either in Latvia or in some Soviet prison camp. I did not have any more talks with Albats about Racenis.

Adolf Silde has more detailed information on A.A.; he met him more frequently in Germany.

In the summer of 1956 A. Albats lived in Hamburg; his address at that time was Eilenau 48, Hamburg 23, Telephone 26-11-34.

A. Albat's life in the Soviet Union is described in Ludovici's book (mentioned in attachment).

Presumably A.A. married a second time in Germany. His first wife (nee Schiller) was of Baltic German extraction; she and her three children perished during the final stage of the war. This ship on which Mrs. A. was evacuated to Germany was torpedoed by the Russians in the Baltic Sea and apparently all the ship's passengers and crew were drowned.

Attachment H

BOSTON, Mass.

Teodors DREIMANIS, about 57 years old. Engineer, graduated from the Latvian University. Served in the Latvian Legion during World War II. In the

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Latvian Army he served as a combat engineer. He lost one leg in the war (amputated above the knee).

Married, has 2 daughters: Valda, 28 years old, graduated from college in Boston, now studying in Munich, Germany; a very active and intelligent woman. The other daughter, Maira, 25 years old, is an artist-painter (graduated from Art College in Boston), and as all artists, is not practically minded.

T.D.'s address: 49 Cedar Street, Roxbury, Mass. Home telephone No. HI 5-4213; office phone (works in some engineering office) CO 6-5800, Ext. 536.

Active in social work. Manager of the "Liga" Choir (Boston), and active in the DV organization. Has many acquaintances in the Boston society.

Persons Who May Be Useful: *REDSKIN LEADS*

- 1) Silvestra LAMBERGS, about 30 years old; married. Address: 170 Poplar St., Roslindale, Mass. Fond of the theater; a good actor for character parts. Active in society.
- 2) Aristids LAMBERGS, about 25 years old; married. Address: 140 Cedar St., Roxbury, Mass. Brother of the above.

The father of these two is Voldemars LAMBERGS, a lawyer, over 50 years old. Active in social affairs, head of the ALTS (American Latvian National Association). Divorced from his wife, who lives with her third son (about 15 years old). She is a fairly well known Latvian poetess (of Lithuanian extraction) -- Marija Urnezus.

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- 3) Ritvars ASBERGS, about 25 years old, married. Actor. Address: 21 Reynolds St., Canton, Mass.
- 4) Gumars STRAUMENS, about 30 years old, married. His wife's father is BRACINS (well-known DV organization worker). G. Str. is a good actor at the Boston Latvian Theater, plays romantic leads and character parts. Address: 30 Farquhar Street, Roslindale, Mass. Sensible and intelligent.
- 5) Karlis GRINBERGS, 22 years old. A singer (still studying), baritone. Single. Address: 98 Paul Gore St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
6. Janis KALNS, about 40 years old, single. Active in the DV organization. Address: 13 Revere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- 7) Ivars GALINS, about 30 years old, married. Address: 265 Pond St., Westwood, Mass.
- 8) Peters GALINS, under 30 years old, married. Address (probably the same as his father's, see below). The above two are brothers. Very active in social affairs. Ivars G. works as a journalist, and has expert knowledge of photography and movie making.

The father of the above two, Alberts GALINS, minister of the Latvian parish in Boston, about 60 years old. Address: 22 Anita Terrace, Roxbury, Mass.

In Latvia, A. G. was an officer of the Army Staff (captain). A well-balanced and intelligent man. During the Russian Occupation period he was persecuted and was active in the underground (had contacts with underground workers). There is apparently a third son in the family (younger than the other two, lives with his father). A very

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national-minded Latvian family. The sons are active in the Latvian youth organization.

- 9) Karlis DRAVNIKIS, about 27 years old. Single. Active DV worker. Address: 70 Day St., Roxbury, Mass. Conscientious and enterprising.
- 10) Janis KENIGS, about 22 years old, single. Active in the DV organization. Address: 36 Hampstead Rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- 11) Olgerts KUTCERS, about 35 years old, single. Active in the DV organization. An artist (painter), interested in arts in general. Address: 39 Glen Rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- 12) Arvids RAUDINS, a young man, active in the DV organization. Enterprising, reliable. Address: 11 Parley Vale, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- 13) Gundars ZALKALNS, 25 years old. Just recently completed his military service with the US Armed Forces in Germany. Single. Address: 26 Akron St., Roxbury, Mass.

He has a brother, Antis Z., about 25 years old, married. Recently arrived from Germany; his departure had been delayed, as he had suffered from TB. His wife's maiden name is Mikelsons (Margrieta).

The Zalkalns are a very nationally minded Latvian family. So is the wife of Antis, whose father was a journalist in Latvia (probably lives somewhere near Washington).

Attachment I

In Other Places:

- 1) Karlis AUGSTKALNS, 55 years old, married, no children. (One son was killed in an automobile accident in Germany the first year after the

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war, while still a young boy). AUGSTKALNS was Operational Section Chief (Captain) of the Latvian Army, and served in the Latvian Legion with the Inspector General's Staff (Major). Graduated from the Latvian Military School and Latvian Military Academy (Academy of the General Staff). Intelligent and well informed on various matters. Has many acquaintances in Minnesota, and elsewhere. Address: 2905 Colorado Avenue, Minneapolis 16, Minn. Active in the DV organization. Was in New York recently to attend the 10th Congress of the DV in the US (23 and 24 April 1960). Very industrious and has great enthusiasm for work.

- 2) Alberts EGLITIS, over 40 years old. Journalist. Address: (22a) Viersen/Rhld, Koenigsallee 6, Germany/West. He is the head of the Latvian Association at that place, knows many people among Latvians in the Lower Rhine region. A great Latvian patriot, very enterprising. Formerly liked to drink. Probably married to a woman of German extraction (?).

His brother, A. Eglitis, lives at 2405 - 22nd Street, East Minneapolis, Minn., where he owns a small printing shop and Latvian publishing house.

- 3) Rudolfs KOCINS, 52 years old, former officer of the Latvian Army and Latvian Legion (Lt Colonel). Married, has one daughter, a teen-ager. Graduated from the Latvian Military School and Latvian Military

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Academy. His specialty is communications; during World War II he commanded a regiment in the 19th (second) Division.

Address: (22a) M. Gladbach, Oststrasse 141, Germany/West. He knows many Latvians in Germany, especially among former military men. Enterprising and intelligent. For several years he was communication [liaison?] officer with the British MSO troops; now works (in an office or warehouse?) for the British Army in the Lower Rhine region.

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